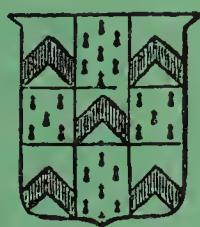


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City and County of Lichfield



Annual Reports

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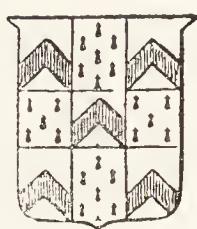
The Medical Officer of Health

AND OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

City and County of Lichfield



Annual Reports

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

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FOR THE YEAR 1938.

City and County of Lichfield

Health Committee:

The Worshipful The Mayor (Councillor F. M. Tayler).
Alderman F. Garratt, *Chairman.*

Alderman H. G. Hall.

Alderman H. J. C. Winterton.

Alderman J. R. Deacon.

Councillor T. Moseley.

Councillor Miss Thompson.

Councillor F. Williams.

Councillor J. H. Maycock.

Medical Officer of Health:

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

J. FINERON, M.S.I.A., M.R. San. I.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Annual Report for 1938 has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations contained in Circular 1728 issued by the Ministry of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of City—3,579 acres.

Estimated resident population, 1938—8,760.

Number of inhabited house—2,422.

Rateable value—£53,600.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£205 18s. 0d.

The Manager of the local Labour Exchange has kindly supplied the following figures relating to unemployment in the City at the end of the year.

Men	...	...	...	...	...	184
Young Men	...	...	...	...	...	9
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	2
Women	...	...	...	...	...	21
Young Women	...	...	...	...	...	7
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	6
					Total	229

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—

			Total	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	151	70	81
Illegitimate	...	...	8	2	6

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—18·1.

Still Births—

				Total	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	11	6	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	0

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)—70·1.

				Total	M	F
Deaths ...	...	...	...	111	55	56

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—12·6.

Corrected Death Date per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—10·9.

Deaths from Puerperal causes—

From Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	1
From other Puerperal causes ...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	...	62
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	66
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	14
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	...	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

Reference	Sex	Age at Death	Cause of Death.
J. N. M.	M	2 weeks	Anorexia, Prematurity.
J. T. D.	M	3 hours	Atelectasis, Breach Delivery.
B.	M	4 days	Congenital Heart Lesion.
C. S.	F	3 weeks	Anorexia, Prematurity.
C. L. F.	M	10 months	Gastro-enteritis, Marasmus.
M. E. H.	F	10 months	Acute Gastro-enteritis.
P. E. M.	F	1 hour	Atelectasis.
W. C. H.	M	4 months	Broncho-pneumonia
B. G. A. R.	F	5 months	Broncho-pneumonia
A. J. R.	M	1 month	Broncho-pneumonia

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

The Public Health Staff consists of one part-time Medical Officer of Health, one Sanitary Inspector (who holds Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute in the advanced knowledge of the carrying out of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties, the Inspection of Meat and other Foods, and also the Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works), and one full-time Clerk. The Sanitary Inspector is also Supervisor of the Isolation Hospital, Hackney Carriage Inspector, and Inspector under the Shops Acts and Petroleum Acts. In addition there is the staff at the Isolation Hospital. Two nurses on the County Council Staff perform the duties of Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Midwives.—These are supervised by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.—The County Council Laboratory is at the disposal of Medical Practitioners for examination of clinical material, and free use is made of these facilities.

The Laboratory also undertakes the Bacteriological Examination of Milk and Water.

Chemical Analysis of Food, Water and Milk are made by the County Analyst.

Hospitals.

(1) Lichfield Victoria Hospital, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions. This hospital is linked with the Birmingham hospitals through a Contributory Scheme, so that cases unsuited for treatment locally may be sent there.

X-Ray and Ultra-Violet Ray treatment are available.

Out-patients are also treated.

(2) Lichfield Public Assistance Hospital, which is under the control of the County Council.

(3) Isolation Hospital accommodation is provided by the Local Authority at Curborough.

There are 14 beds for Scarlet Fever,

9 beds for Diphtheria,

8 beds in an annexe which is opened when necessary.

Maternity Homes.

There is one private maternity home in the City.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(1) A Child Welfare Centre is open each Wednesday afternoon. Two Health Visitors and a Medical Officer are in attendance.

(2) An Ante-natal Clinic is held fortnightly, where expectant mothers can be examined and kept under observation. A lady Doctor and Nurse are in attendance.

(3) A School Clinic is open each Wednesday morning. A School Nurse is in attendance, and a Medical Officer attends once a month.

(4) A Clinic for the treatment of errors of refraction of the eye is held about once a fortnight for children attending Elementary Schools and for children under five years of age. This is in charge of the County Ophthalmic Surgeon.

(5) A Dental Clinic is provided for treatment of school children. At the Clinic dental treatment is also provided for children under five years of age, for expectant mothers, and for nursing mothers.

(6) The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open each Tuesday. A Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse are in attendance.

All the above Clinics and Centres are provided by the County Council, and are held at the Clinic in Sandford Street.

(7) An Orthopædic Clinic is also held daily at the same address. Masseuses are in attendance, and the Orthopædic Surgeon attends fortnightly.

This Clinic is supported by voluntary contributions and by collection of fees for treatment.

Treatment of crippling defects among Elementary School children, and children under five years of age, is paid for by the County Council when parents are unable to afford the necessary fees.

Ambulance Facilities.

Cases of infectious disease are removed by the ambulance belonging to the Rural District Council. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and no inconvenience has been experienced. For accidents and cases of illness apart from infectious disease the City Council provides ambulance service free of charge to persons who are unable to afford the necessary fees.

Investigations into Maternal Deaths are carried out by an Officer of the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

Water Supply.—The supply to the City is provided by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. In addition to the tests made by the Company in their own laboratory, samples of water are taken at various points of the service at monthly intervals for bacteriological examination, and the results show a high degree of purity. A recent sample which was submitted for chemical analysis showed 17·38 degrees of hardness before boiling and 7·63 degrees after boiling. The supply is entirely satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

During the year a piped supply of water was provided at five houses where the reports on samples showed the well water to be polluted and unsafe for drinking.

Several samples of water were taken from wells in outlying parts of the area.

Drainage and Sewerage.—According to information which has been kindly supplied by the City Engineer and Surveyor, the preliminary work in regard to the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works has been completed, and it is anticipated that work on the new scheme will be commenced during the coming year.

Rivers and Streams.—The statutory provisions relating to the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams are administered by the County Council. No complaints were received during the year.

Closet Accommodation.—It is estimated that there are 2,430 water closets, 46 pail closets and 15 privies in the district. During the year 3 privies were converted to the water carriage system following the installation of a piped supply of water at the houses concerned.

Public Cleansing.—The work of refuse collection and disposal is carried out by the Surveyor's Department. A low-loading mechanical vehicle is used for refuse collection, and the whole of the refuse is dealt with at the destructor. During the year 50 worn-out dustbins were replaced by new bins as a result of notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year :—

Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	130
Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	197
Inspections under the Shops Acts	...	...	61
Re-Inspections	...	...	341
Visits to Slaughter-houses	...	...	804
Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	251
Visits to Markets	...	...	32
Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	56
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	54
Visits to Ice-cream Premises	...	...	8
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	12
Visits to Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces.			65
Smoke Observations	...	...	9
Pig Killing on Private Premises	...	...	5
Samples—Drinking Water	...	...	31
Samples—Milk for bacteria count	...	...	4
Cases of Infectious Disease investigated	...	...	40

NOTICES.

Particulars regarding the Notices served during the year are as follows :—

Informal Notices served	...	...	125
Statutory Notices served	...	...	9
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	122
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	8

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Nine observations of industrial chimneys were made during the year. No formal action was found to be necessary.

SWIMMING BATH.

The Council owns and maintains a swimming bath having a capacity of approximately 50,000 gallons. The water is not filtered but is changed twice weekly. Chloros is added to aid in keeping down the growth of bacteria. These baths fall far short of standards now considered desirable.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Two Council houses and twelve other houses were found to be infested with bugs and were treated with liquid insecticide. The insecticides used were Bono and Zaldecide. Both these liquids proved to be effective in destroying bugs. The Council houses were found to be infested following changes of tenancy.

SCHOOLS.

There are six Elementary Schools in the district.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and makes periodical inspections of the school buildings ; defects are reported to the Education Authority. All the schools have the City's water supply.

Special visits are made by the Medical Officer of Health on the occurrence of any cases of infectious disease.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Free immunisation was offered to all elementary school children between the ages of 5 and 8 years. Two hundred and twenty-one acceptances were received and immunisation was completed in October.

Four children between the age of 5 and 8 years developed Diphtheria but two of those did so before immunisation commenced. No immunised child developed Diphtheria. It is intended to offer immunisation each year to all school entrants.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health of Housing Acts)	... ... ... ... ... ...	230
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	307
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ... ... ...	130
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	207
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ... ... ...	83

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	43
---	----

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	38
---	--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ...	0					
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—							
(a) By owners	... ... ... ...	0					
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	0					
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ... ... ... ... ...	89					
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—							
(a) By owners	... ... ... ...	87					
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	0					
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ... ...	5					
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ... ...	3					
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—							
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ... ... ... ... ...	0					
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ... ... ... ... ...	0					

4.—Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a)—Milk Supply.—There are nine cowkeepers in the district, four of whom hold licences for the production of Accredited milk. The number of retail purveyors of milk on the Council's register is twenty-four. Of this number fourteen have premises in the City.

The cowsheds and dairies in the district are inspected at frequent intervals. As a result of representations made to the owners, one cowshed has been much improved and an unsatisfactory dairy has been replaced by more suitable premises.

Four samples of graded milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were in addition to those taken in the routine work which is done by the County Council.

The following licences were issued under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

- 1 Dealer's licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk.
- 1 Dealer's licence for Accredited Milk.
- 1 Pasteuriser's licence.
- 2 Supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.
- 1 Supplementary licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

(b)—Meat and other Foods.—Particulars will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Forty-three cases of notifiable disease (other than Tuberculosis) occurred during the year.

Below will be found an analysis of notified cases under different age groups.

Sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever and seventeen cases of Diphtheria were admitted to hospital.

Age	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Oph-thalmia	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Polio-myelitis.	Polio-encephalitis
Under 1		1	1					
1—2								
2—3	1							
3—4	1	2						
4—5								1
5—10	7	6						
10—15	8	7						
15—20		1					1	
20—35		1						
35—45					1			
45—65				1		3		
Over 65								
Total	17	18	1	1	1	3	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine new cases of Tuberculosis occurred of which four were Pulmonary and five Non-Pulmonary.

Four died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and none from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during 1938 are given in the following table :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—								
1—		-		2				
5—			2					
15—			1				2	
25—	3							
35—		1			1	1		
45—								
55—								
65 and upwards ...								
Totals ...	3	1	3	2	1	3		

There have been no non-notified Tuberculosis deaths.

There were no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are seven slaughter-houses in use in the City. All these premises are registered; there is no licensed slaughter-house in the district. Although the percentage of carcases and organs condemned was higher than in previous years, there has been no deviation in the quality of the meat sold in the City. Particulars relating to the number of animals killed, the number of carcases inspected and carcases and organs condemned are set out in the following table, which is compiled on the lines suggested in the official circular issued by the Ministry of Health.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	573	25	94	2152	1092
Number inspected	549	25	88	2017	1045
All diseases except TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	1	3	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	5	0	10	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	12·2%	20·0%	1·13%	·64%	1·05%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	3	1	0	0	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	70	0	0	0	68
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13·29%	4·0%	—	—	7·17%

In addition to the articles included in the above table, the following articles of food were condemned and subsequently surrendered for the purpose of destruction:—

- 27 rabbits
- 20 lbs. sausage
- 2 large tins of corned beef
- 1 tin of boneless bacon.

The slaughter-houses are visited during slaughtering, and occasionally after slaughtering has taken place, with a view to the enforcement of the Byelaws relating to the removal of offal and manure from the premises. In some instances it has been found necessary to take exception to the standard of cleanliness at certain premises where butchers' bye-products are manufactured. In order to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained, frequent visits are made to these premises when work is actually in progress.

Stalls where food is offered for sale are visited on Market Days.

The amount of food sold from vehicles in the City is very small.

HOUSING

Good progress has again been made in dealing with unfit houses. During the year a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in connection with the Greenhill Clearance Areas. The Compulsory Purchase Orders were subsequently confirmed without material modification. As a result of inspections made under the Housing Act, and subsequent representations made by the Medical Officer of Health, 64 houses in Stowe Street and Sandford Street were scheduled for demolition. In addition to the properties included in Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, representations were made in respect of six individual unfit houses. A considerable amount of work in connection with housing still remains to be done. The fact that about one-third of the houses already dealt with were of the non-through type is an indication that the degree of unfitness has been taken into account when houses have been represented for demolition. There are now very few houses of this type in the district.

As in previous years, it has been found necessary to call the attention of certain property owners to the low standard of work which has been noticed at some premises where repairs have been effected following the service of notices.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1936.

During the year a number of improvements have been effected under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934. These include the installation of means of heating at six shops, and additional sanitary conveniences at two shops where the existing accommodation was insufficient. Informal notices were served on three shopkeepers with respect to forms and notices which are required to be kept or exhibited on the premises.

A considerable amount of work has again been carried out under the provisions of the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. The City Council considered the question of the making of a partial exemption order under the provisions of the Act, but a ballot among shopkeepers dealing in groceries and similar provisions failed to secure the necessary majority to enable the Council to make the order, and all shopkeepers concerned were notified accordingly. A number of inspections have been made in connection with compensatory holidays which must be given to persons employed about the business of a shop on Sundays.

Observations as to hours of closing were made at frequent intervals, and in some instances it was found necessary to direct the attention of shopkeepers to the necessity for a more strict observance of the statutory requirements. No formal action was taken during the year.

The register of shops in the City is frequently revised. At the end of the year 1938 there were 298 entries on the Council's register. Taking into account all premises which come under the definition of "shop," it is found that there is a shop for every eight houses, or one shop for every twenty-nine people residing in the City. Apart from the Public Houses there are 30 clothiers, 21 grocers, 16 meat shops, 12 greengrocers, 12 boot and shoe shops, 11 hairdressers, 8 garages, 8 newsagents, 7 fishmongers, 7 cafes, 6 bakers, 4 tobacconists, 4 furniture shops, 4 chemists, 4 hardware shops, 3 ironmongers, 3 jewellers, 3 coal merchants, and 87 miscellaneous small shops.

It has been the policy of the Council to notify shopkeepers of any changes in legislation, and the majority of shopkeepers have responded well to this form of intimation, but there have been exceptions. At one shop where it was found that the requisite forms and records were not being kept, the proprietor complained that he had received no information from the Council in the matter. In another case, after a warning concerning hours of closing had been given to a shopkeeper, the proprietor explained that she was aware of the regulations but thought they were "only voluntary, not compulsory."

Experience has shown that, in addition to the systematic inspection which is being carried out, a continuous observance is necessary in order to secure adequate enforcement of the various legal requirements appertaining to shops.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The Factories Act of 1937 came into operation on 1st July, 1938. Certain provisions of this Act are to be enforced by the City Council. These include requirements relating to sanitary conveniences; and in the case of any factory in which mechanical power is not used, the provisions relating to cleanliness, over-crowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors, are also to be enforced by the local authority.

The expression "factory" includes many types of premises where persons are employed in manual labour in any process for or incidental to such purposes as the making of any article or part of any article; or, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning or washing, or the breaking up or demolition of any article; or, the adapting for sale of any article.

In order to facilitate inspection of the various premises concerned, a new register of factories in the City is being compiled.

Particulars with regard to the inspections during the year are contained in the tabular statement at the end of the Report.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Inspections have been made at the two cinemas in the City. The sanitary conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Apart from the premises in Greenhill, which have recently been included in a Compulsory Purchase Order, there is only one Common Lodging House in the City. Inspections have been made at intervals during the year. The conditions as regards cleanliness were satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade premises in the City are two fried fish shops and two rag-and-bone dealers' establishments. These have been visited on several occasions during the year. An informal notice which was served on one occupier was readily complied with.

J. FINERON, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of	
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)
Factories with mechanical power ...	27	...
Factories without mechanical power ...	38	...
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	0	...
Total ...	65	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)
Want of cleanliness	3	3
Overcrowding ... ... ...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ... ... ...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ... ... ...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ... ...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient 1 1	1	1
{ unsuitable or defective ... ... ...	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ... ...	...	...
Total ...	4	4

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

LICHFIELD.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.		148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).		London Administrative County.
		18·1 1·3	15·1 0·60	15·0 0·65	15·4 0·60	
Rates per 1,000 Population.						
BIRTHS—						
Live	...	18·1	15·1	15·0	15·4	13·4
Still	...	1·3	0·60	0·65	0·60	0·48
DEATHS—						
All Causes	...	10·9	11·6	11·7	11·0	11·4
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers...		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	...	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	—
Measles	...	0·11	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·06
Scarlet Fever	...	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough...		0·11	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03
Diphtheria...	...	0·11	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·05
Influenza	...	0·00	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·06

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF LICHFIELD
during the year 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Males.	Females.
(Civilians only)			
All Causes.....		55	56
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	...		...
2 Measles	1		...
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...		...
4 Whooping Cough	1		...
5 Diphtheria.....	...		1
6 Influenza .....	...		...
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...		...
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...		...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1		3
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...		...
11 Syphilis .....	...		...
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	1		...
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	7		7
14 Diabetes .....	...		...
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	2		3
16 Heart Disease	13		12
17 Aneurysm .....	...		1
18 Other circulatory diseases	1		7
19 Bronchitis	2		2
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	4		3
21 Other respiratory diseases	4		1
22 Peptic Ulcer.....	...		2
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years).....	1		1
24 Appendicitis .....	...		...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...		...
26 Other diseases of Liver, &c. ....	...		2
27 Other digestive diseases	1		1
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	1		...
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—		1
30 Other puerperal causes	—		...
31 Congenital debility, prem. births, malformations, &c.	3		2
32 Senility	2		...
33 Suicide	3		2
34 Other violence	3		3
35 Other defined diseases	4		2
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	...		...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)			
Smallpox .....	...		...
Poliomyelitis.....	...		...
Polioencephalitis .....	...		...
POPULATION	...	8,760.	

